

was taken for granted Mr. Tucker had applied for the appointment, but no evidence of this is adduced—several circumstances were mentioned to show that the contrary was the fact, and that he was called to discharge the duties of the office. The question is, whether he ought not to have his necessary expenses incurred in attending the courts reimbursed.

The motion for 509 dollars was superceded by a motion for 309 dollars, which was agreed to. The committee rose and reported the bill with this amendment, which was adopted by the house, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Steele in the chair. The report of a select committee on the petition of Joseph Henderson, was taken into consideration. This report proposes a resolution, that a yearly salary of dollars should be allowed to the petitioner from August 1778, to August 1782, as pay-master to the navy board for the Eastern Department: the question on agreeing to this resolution was put and negatived—the committee rose and the chairman reported, that the committee do not agree to the resolution. After some observations this report was disagreed to by the house—the report of the select committee then came under consideration; the blank in the resolution was filled with 100 dollars, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

A message was received from the Senate by Mr. Otis, their secretary, informing the house that they have passed a bill respecting fugitives from justice, and persons who escape from the service of masters, and request the concurrence of the house.

Adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, January 21.

The bill to compensate John Tucker was re-committed to the committee which reported it. The bill received from the Senate on Friday, respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of masters, was read twice, & committed for Monday next—interim 100 copies to be printed.

A bill for the relief of sick and infirm seamen was read twice and committed for next Monday week. Ordered, that 100 copies be printed.

In committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual states, to the amount of the balances which on a final settlement of accounts shall be due to them from the U. States.

Mr. Steele in the Chair.

The bill was read by the clerk, and then discussed in paragraphs. A motion for the committee to rise and report progress, was after some debate agreed to; the object was to amend the proviso of the second section which varied from the proviso in the resolutions on which the bill was founded. The committee rose and was discharged. The bill was re-committed to the select committee which reported it; who having made the necessary amendment, reported the bill to the House, which was twice read, and taken up in committee of the whole immediately. Mr. Steele again in the chair. The bill was read by the clerk as amended. Mr. Mercer moved the following proviso to the first sect. viz. Provided that no such note or certificate shall be subscribed by any person other than the original owner thereof, or his legal representative or guardian, other than an assignee, unless it shall be proved by the oath or affirmation of the party presenting the same to the loan officer to be subscribed, that such note or certificate was not transferred to the person in whose name the subscription is made, at any time between the day of and the day of and unless it shall appear on oath or affirmation, that the person in whose name the notes or certificates may be subscribed, is the real bona fide owner thereof.

After a lengthy debate, which continued till after 3 o'clock, the committee rose, and reported progress. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Mr. B. Bourne presented the petition of Joseph Lawrence, which was read and referred to the Secretary of war.

A report was read from the Secretary of war on the petition of Thomas Wilbart—laid on the table.

Mr. Grove called up the report of a select committee on the petition of H. E. Lutterloh, made at the last session, which being read, was on motion of Mr. Grove referred to a select committee, to report a bill pursuant thereto.

Mr. B. Bourne presented a petition from the manufacturers of cordage in the town of Providence—stating the injurious operation of the revenue law in respect to that article—particularly in regard to the drawback of the duties on foreign manufactured cordage—and praying that said drawback may be allowed on imported hemp, when manufactured into cordage and exported; or such other relief as Congress may see proper; referred to a select committee.

Mr. Williamson reported a bill to promote commerce by the increase of American seamen, which was twice read, and committed for Tuesday fortnight.

In committee of the whole on the bill to authorize a loan in the notes or certificates of the individual States, &c. Mr. Steele in the Chair.

Mr. Mercer's proviso was again under consideration—some objection being made—Mr. Mercer offered the proposition in a new form, still preserving the original object respecting transfers or sales of certificates.—The debate was renewed on this motion. The question being at length taken, the proposition was negatived, 32 to 28.

The second section being read, Mr. Sturges moved an addition, which authorizes the states respectively to prescribe the several species of

the notes or certificates which shall be subscribed to the loan—This was agreed to.

A proviso was moved by Mr. Williamson to the following purport—That no certificate of any state shall be considered as the debts of the state which shall not be recognized as such by the legislature thereof, within 12 months after the same shall have been subscribed.—Without deciding on this, the committee rose and reported progress—and the House adjourned.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES. To J—s B—d.

GREAT Sir, I much admire your daring spirit, Founded no doubt upon a world of merit: For what like merit makes a man audacious? Your hands so pure—your heart so very simple, Would shame the sanctimony of a temple, And make an Anchorite appear ungracious. You cut no speculating capers, You steer from offices no papers, You bribe no clerk to break his trust, You rob no war-worn soldier of his bounty, But riding post thro' state and county, Write on your modest front, B—d the just! The Democratic Lords of Negroes, Who late in patriotic league rose, Observing your high genius wonder flashing, Have shaped an office to a fraction— In which they ask your fierce action, As jumper to give Hamilton a thrashing; Nor mean their Mightinesses to stop at that, But more to dignify your cat, Of W—n's broad shoulders take your measure, And when the blood and fritters fly, The great D—n men will cry, Gods! what a pleasure!

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

The British ports are opened for the admission of grain, and will continue open till May next.

From North-Carolina we learn, that the legislature of that state has lately determined, that the Election for Representatives in Congress shall be held on the second Thursday and Friday in February next.

We also learn, that Mr. Williamson has requested of his constituents in the district of Edenton, that he may not be considered as a candidate at the next election, as the arrangement of his private affairs requires more of his time than he has lately been able to command, considering the state of his health, during the summer's recess.

Extrait from a Cape-Franca Paper (the General Monitor) of the 14th December, 1792.

"In consequence of the advice received concerning the delay still attending the acceptance of the draughts drawn by the administration of this colony upon Mr. Laforest, Consul-General of France at Philadelphia, Mr. Sonthonax, National Civil-Commissioner, has made the following requisition to Mr. Ternan, Minister of France to the United States, and has added the most pressing instances to induce him to take effectual measures to prevent a further delay of the acceptance and payment of these draughts. The Director-General of St. Domingo has written at the same time to Mr. Laforest, to let him know the real situation of the colony, and to do away any doubts that might be entertained of the legality of the draughts. Consequently it may be presumed, that in future, the payment of the draughts already drawn, or those that may be drawn hereafter to complete the four millions of French livres, granted by the National Assembly the 26th of June last, upon the debt due from the United States to the French Nation, will meet with no kind of obstacle.

In the Name of the Nation.

National Civil-Commissioner.

We, LEGER—FELICITE SONTONAX, National Civil-Commissioner, delegated to the French Leeward Islands, there to re-establish public order and tranquility.

Considering that the colony of St. Domingo, exhausted by a calamitous war, is in absolute necessity of the funds, which the National Assembly has confided to the disposition of the Marine Department, upon the American government, by the decree of the 26th of June last.

That this decree is well understood in the Islands and on the Continent: That if, to put it in execution, and to confer its beneficial effects on the colony of St. Domingo, it be necessary to wait for an official notification from the Agents of France to the American Government, the colony, in the interval, may be precipitated into the gulph that is daily preparing for it by the negligence, or perhaps, by the perfidy of the Ministers.

That it is the duty of the National Civil-Commissioner, invested, by the law of the 22d of June, and by that of the 17th August last, with the Colonial Dictatorship, to remedy in virtue of their powers, the evils caused by the culpable silence of the former agents of the executive power of France, and, above all, to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the people committed to their jurisdiction, from suffering the dreadful scourge with which they are threatened from the want of provisions and money.

Require Mr. Ternan, Minister of France to the United States of America, in the name of the French Nation, in the name of the Colony of St. Domingo, ready to sink under its own ruins, to press with efficacy his negotiations with the Government of the United States, to obtain from the said Government, in virtue of the decree of the 26th June last, sent to him by us in the month of October, the completion of the four millions of French livres, and to apply that sum to the discharge of the necessary expenses incurred in furnishing provisions to the Colony of St. Domingo, and particularly to the payment of the

draughts already drawn by the administration of the Colony for that purpose.

Making the said Mr. Ternan responsible for all the evils that may result from his not executing this our requisition; protesting even, in that case, to accuse him to the National Convention and to the Minister for foreign affairs.

Given at the Cape, this 9th day of December, 1792.

By the National Civil-Commissioner. Signed, SONTONAX. O. F. DELPECH, Secretary to the Commission.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.

We are informed, that on Friday night last, the store-house of Messrs. Divers and Lindsey in Charlottesville, was burnt down, together with six or seven other houses; the loss sustained has been estimated at about 6000l.

The causes of spewing out of wheat, are—First—Too much moisture in the soil—and, Secondly, Frost. The remedies are, to avoid sowing either wet or sour, or springy soils; and to ditch, trench, or water furrow sufficiently those fields the farmer suspects in either of these particulars.

Manuring well, is also an important article; but when the evil has taken place, let him not forget to roll his wheat as early in the spring as convenient, after his fields are dry enough to admit of it: This, and a good top dressing of ripe manure will revive and strengthen the roots which would otherwise perish.

I do not enter into the reasons wherefore these are the causes and remedies; but give them simply as my experience. An attentive farmer will soon perceive their force; the ignorant will cavil; your Gazette could not contain all that might be written on this subject, highly worthy the investigation of the scientific gentleman Farmer. Nat. Gaz.

At a stated meeting of "the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery—the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage—and the improvement of the condition of the African race"—held on the 7th inst. the following Officers and Committees were elected and appointed to serve for the present year, viz.

President—James Pemberton. Vice-Presidents—William Rogers, William Bingham.

Treasurer—John Evans.

Secretaries—John M'Cree, Joseph Sanson. Counsellors—William Lewis, John D. Cox, John Todd, jun. Miers Fisher, Joseph Thomas, Thomas Ross.

Electing Committee—Thomas Harrison, John Warner, Joseph Budd, Joseph Shoemaker, John Todd, Caleb Attmore, Joseph Moore, Isaac Pearson, John Olden, John Letchworth, Benjamin Kite, James Whiteall.

Committee of Correspondence.—James Pemberton, William Rogers, Samuel M. Fox, Samuel P. Griffiths, John Kaighn, Joseph Sanson, Caleb Lownes.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Society for establishing Useful Manufactures, held at the town of Paterson, on Tuesday the 1st of January, 1793.

RESOLVED, THAT if any stockholder shall pay the third payment of the original subscription, with the lawful interest thereof, from the 13th of January inst. on or before the 13th day of next May, that no forfeiture shall be exacted from such person or persons making such payments.

Resolved, That the Governor, Mr. Watson and Mr. Leroy, be a committee to form a plan for a lottery to raise a part or the whole of the monies authorized by the Charter for the society, and report the same to this Board at their next meeting.

Extract from the minutes. JAMES GRIFFITHS, Clerk.

COMMUNICATION.

Liberty is order. It is to society the law of its nature, and ought to afford to this generation the same certainty that the next will be free, that we now have in the winter, that the spring will cloathe the earth with green. Instead of this order, this perfection of reason, our high-flying scribblers who care as little as they know about the principles of liberty, make it consist not in order, but innovation, change, anarchy—not in calm reason, but passion, emotion, and extravagance. They applaud a wild ranting fury, and call it the true spirit of freedom.—It is well this is not true. For excess cannot last long, and liberty, instead of being safe and durable, would be the most uncertain thing in the world. What passion gives to-day, it may demolish to-morrow.—Our anti-federal scribblers condemn permanent laws and systems, to secure liberty, property, and order for ages. They had rather see the government of the people, and its most necessary institutions, adapted to the passions of the day. A wise nation will prefer such regulations as secure permanency. It is worthy of the cause of freedom, and it is expected from this country, whose example is already precedent and authority, to show that monarchy is not more stable, more orderly, nor more efficient, than the freest government in the world. Liberty, by indicating health and vigor, promises long life. Our scribblers would seduce her into excess and debauchery, which would produce diseases and death.

The world has been too long governed by opinions which owe their influence to their antiquity, more than to their intrinsic justice.—That government is necessary to the enjoyment of freedom, and all its concomitant blessings, must be conceded on all hand.—but that the true interest of the governed and the governors is inseparable, is a truth that mankind have been slow to learn—though history confirms and experience is inculcating it every day.

DEBATE.

DEBATE is but a long succession OF ideas rising in digestion, 'Tis not expected that your text Should indicate what may come next; For instance, is your text abuses, No word in language more amuses, Nor serves for more eccentric uses; It is a catch-word that imposes, On those who're governed by their nose— It is a word of strongest scent, That strikes out meanings never meant— It is a word of conjuration, Electerizing all the nation— It is a word importing more, Than all that has been said before; And though you never state one fact, To show the rogues in thought or act, You need not fear to miss your aim, And STEEL a patriot's honor'd Name.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table with 2 columns: Price per cent, and Full shares Bank U. S. 34 per cent. prem.

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Insurance Company.

At a general meeting (by adjournment) of the Insurance Company of North-America, on Wednesday the 16th instant,

It was Resolved,

THAT the Installments which, according to the Constitution, will become due on the second Monday of July and January next, or either of them, may be paid by any Stockholder at an earlier period; and any Stockholder so paying such installment, or installments, shall receive a proportionate share of the Dividends thereafter to be made, calculating such share from the first day of the month succeeding such payments respectively. Extract from the Minutes, EBEN HAZARD, Sec'y.

Philadelphia, Jan. 23.

THE Officers of the late New-Jersey line are requested to meet at the house of JAMES DEAKE, in New-Brunswick, on Thursday the seventh day of February next, at the hour of Ten in the morning, to take into consideration the application of different lines of the late army now before the Congress of the United States.

JOHN CUMMING, JONATHAN RHEA.

January 16th, 1793.